Vol. II. Numb. 63.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From **Friday** October 28th. to **Wednesday** November 2d. 1709.

WHEREAS the only Material Objections we ever knew made to our Paper, were theſe, *viz.* That by reaſon it comes out but two days in a Week, the Town is the greateſt part of the Week without any Entertainment from it. That the Coffee-houſes are forc'd to take in another Paper, for want of it on Mondays. That by reaſon we reſerve many Queſtions for our *Monthly* and *Quarterly Papers*, many are forc'd to ſtay ſo long for Anſwers. To obviate all ſuch Objections for the future, we deſign as ſoon as this Quarter is ended, to ſink the *Monthly* and *Quarterly* into another Paper to come out every Monday, and at no higher rate, than they pay who have all now, *viz.* 3 *s. per* Quarter, which is as Cheap as any Paper which comes out, tho' ours are whole Sheets, finer Paper, and at infinite more Pains, being encourag'd to this extraordinary Charge, by the great numbers continually added. But firſt we deſire all our Subſcribers at their leiſure to leave their Thoughts hereon with our Servants in their Walks.

Q. Gentlemen, *I cannot be ſatisfy'd with your Anſwer in* Apollo Numb. 50, *about a Maſter and Servant, wherein you ſeem to inſinuate, that a Maſter muſt raiſe his Servant's Wages proportionably as his Work encreaſes, notwithſtanding a previous Bargain for a certain Sum* per Annum. *Now it ſeems plain to me, that any Servant hir'd at ſuch or ſuch a Price or Rate, is ob lig'd to do his Work, tho' it be more after ſome time than it was at the time of his hiring, as much as he would expect his Wages in full at the Years end, tho' Work ſhou'd be leſs than at the time of hiring.* Note, *when I ſpeak of more Work I mean only in ſuch a reaſonable way and proportion of time as is uſual in any reſpective Trade. If you are pleas'd to explain your ſelves further on this Particular, it will very much Oblige Your Admirer and Subſcriber,* &c.

A. You have miſunderſtood both the Queſtion and the Anſwer. For neither of them intimate any thing concerning the raiſing of a Servant's Wages upon the Encreaſe of his Work. Not but that, if a Servant be Hir'd to any particular Buſineſs, and agree for Wages in Proportion to the Buſineſs to which he is Hir'd, it is highly reaſonable, that his Maſter ſhou'd encreaſe his Wages, if at any time he think fit to Encreaſe his Labor. But if no Determinate Buſineſs be mention'd in the Bargain, but the Servant be either Expreſly or Implicitly engag'd to Diſcharge whatever his Maſter ſhall reaſonably impoſe upon him, Then no encreaſe of Wages can with Equity be expected from a Reaſonable Encreaſe of Work. But the Purport of the Queſtion tended to quite another Purpoſe, namely, whether, if a Maſter Hire a Poor Servant at an Under-rate; a Servant, whom Neceſſity and Want of Buſineſs forces into a Compliance with ſuch ſevere Terms; whether the Maſter be not oblig'd in Conſcience, either to Raiſe his Wages, or give him a Diſcharge, in caſe he meet with an Opportunity of Amending his Condition. And in our Anſwer to the Queſtion we preſume we prov'd, that to Conſent to neither of the foremention'd Particulars, is Unequitable, Unreaſonable, Uncharitable and Unjuſt.

Q. *If it be not to ask too many favors at once, I deſire a Solution of the underwritten Query, at your leiſure.*

A Gentleman dying and leaving his Wife big with Child, at the time of his Deceaſe had thus ſettled his Eſtate. If his Lady was deliver'd of a Son, he was to have $\frac{2}{3}$, *and the Mother* $\frac{1}{3}$, *if of a Daughter, then the Mother to have* $\frac{2}{3}$ *and the Daughter* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Now, She being deliver'd of two Sons and a Daughter, what are the Mother's, Sons, and Daughter's Shares?*

A. According to Law two of the three Children are left unprovided for, and therefore muſt depend upon the Courteſy of the Mother, and the other Child, when come of Age. But tho' you mean, what they ſhou'd all have according to the Proportion ſpecified in the Queſtion, it is yet obſervable, that ſince the Father left no Children, as yet Born, behind him (for otherwiſe he wou'd not have left all his Effects to his Wife and the Child, that ſhou'd be born. And yet, that he does ſo, is plain, ſince $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ make $\frac{3}{3}$, that is one Integer, or the Sum Total of what he is Worth) the Birth of three Children (according to a regular proceedure) entirely alters the Proportion, and conſequently deſtroys the Intention of the Queſtion. For one of the Sons is a Younger Son, and therefore ought not to Inherit a double Proportion of the Mother's Share. For ſuch a Proportion is left to a Son in caſe of no more Children. But however, ſince the Queriſt ſeems

to Determin an Equality to the two Sons, but in the Proportion to the Mother and Daughter ſtated in the Queſtion, it follows from that Proportion, that they muſt each have twice as much as the Mother, &four times as much as the Daughter,ſince the Daughter is to have but half as much as the Mother. The two Sons therefore muſt have $\frac{4}{11}$ each, which amount to $\frac{8}{11}$; the Mother $\frac{3}{11}$; and the Daughter $\frac{1}{11}$; all which together make $\frac{11}{11}$ or the the whole of the Father's Effects in the Proportion propos'd.

Q. *Why was* Greece *call'd* Δίψιον Ἄργος ?

A. It was call'd ſo by reaſon of a great ſcarcity of Water till the Reign of *Danaus*, who is ſaid (according to the Poetical Fiction) to have employ'd his 50 Daughters, ſo ſucceſsful in Digging Wells, as to change the Property of the Country,and make it abound with Springs. Whence that Monoſtich,

Ἄργος ἄνυδρον ἐὸν Δαναὰι θέσαν· Ἄργος ὕνυδρον.

The *Danaids* made *Greece* of Thirſty Moiſt.

Q. *Whatʼs the reaſon, that if you plunge a ſlender Glaſs-pipe, open at both Ends, and of a Cilendrical Form, into a Veſſel fillʼd with Water, the Surface of the Water in the Tube will be always higher than the Surface of the Water in the Larger Veſſel ?*

A. The reaſon of the little Inequality that is to be found between theſe two Surfaces, we take to proceed from the unequal action of the Air upon them, not indeed by reaſon of it's Weight, which falling in a Perpendicular Line preſſes equally upon both, but as a Liquid and moving every way obliquely und Horizontally, does not bear ſo much upon the Sides of the Water contained in the Pipe, as it does upon that contained in the Veſſel, which cauſeth ſome Concavity in the Surface of the Water in the Pipe, the Circumference riſing up higher than the Middle, and the ſlenderer the Pipe is the more conſpicuous will be that Concavity.

Q. *Whether the Air be always of the ſame Height ?*

A. The reaſon, why it can be doubted by any, whether the Air be always of the ſame Altitude, proceeds from the Condenſation and Rarifaction of the Air. For the more the Air be Condenſated, the Leſs room it occupies, and conſequently produces a Change in the Altitude of the Atmoſphere. And on the contrary, the More the Air be Rarified, the more room it occupies, and conſequently produces a reverted change in the Altitude of the Atmoſphere. But in anſwer to this it is obſervable, that the Air is neither Condenſated nor Rarified in all places at once. And tho' in *England* (for Inſtance) there may be a Particular Condenſation at a Particular time, yet there may have been immediately before an Equivalent Condenſation in *France*, or ſome other Country, nay, in ſome other part of *England*, which might have ceas'd at the Commencement of that other Condenſation. Or when there is a Condenſation in one place, that Condenſation may be balanc'd by anEquivalent Rariſaction elſewhere. It is true indeed, all the Condenſations or Rarifactions, which are in ſeveral places at once, taken Collectively together, may ſometimes perhaps exceed thoſe of a preceeding time. But ſuch a Different *Phænomenon* can produce but an Inconſiderable Difference in the Altitude of the Atmoſphere. And therefore the Difference ariſing there from is not worthy of Notice.

Q. Sirs, *You are deſired to anſwer this following Queſtion, the Deciſion of which is refer'd to You.*

A *borrows of* B 40 *Foot Square of Hay, and pays him* 20 *Foot Square at one time, and* 20 *Foot Square at another time.* Quere, *whether he pays the full* 40 *Foot Square of Hay, that he Borrowed, or how much ? Yours,* R. D.

A. Forty Foot Square contains, 20 Foot 8 times ſquar'd, and ſo by Conſequence, he repays but one fourth part.

Q. Gentlemen, *Since I have read your Papers, I am wonderfully given to verſifying, I cannot ſpeak one word, but I muſt make the next to Rhime to it. Nay, I cannot help turning my very Prayers into Metre, but then when I ſet them by yours, they appear very fooliſh things. Pray tell me, how I ſhall make as good Verſes as* Apollo. *I am ſure I have Matter enough in my Brains, to fill Volumes of Poetry.*

A. It is a great deal of pity, you ſhou'd have the Matter and want the forming. But the Method you muſt take to make as good Verſes as *Apollo*, muſt be to perſuade him to make no better than your ſelf.

Q. *Whence came the Proverb,* as bold as Beauchamp ?

A. From *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who in the Year 1346, with only one Squire and ſix Archers, encounter'd an hundred Armed Men in *Normandy* and Conquer'd them, ſlaying ſixty *Normans*, and thereby giving the whole Fleet means to Land.

Q. *You Baſtards of* Apollo, *I have ſent you ſeveral letters but your ignorance has made you keep ſilence, for I ſee in every paper you* ANSUR *nothing but ſome* REDICOLOUS *filly ſtuff of your* OUN *inventing and as I have heard in Sundry Coffee-houſes, I ſhall give a litte of your* CHARECTOR *to the* Tattler, *I will write you no more but* REDICULE *you on all occaſions, Your paper deſerves the Name of the* Brutiſh Apollo, *rather than* Britiſh Apollo. *I am with diſreſpect.* R. S.

A. Moſt Ingenious and accompliſh'd *Gentleman*, We know not what Letters you mean, but by this wiſe Epiſtle we have reaſon to conclude them ſome ſuch Trifles as we Thought not worth our Notice. You ſay *we ANSUR nothing but ſome REDICOLOUS Stuff of our oun Inventing.* Alas! was not *IT's* Brains Capable of conceiving ſo fine a Thought, without Learning it at Coffee houſes ; and doubtleſs that Company was always preſent with us to teſtify the Aſſertion ; but to do you Juſtice, we believe both the Notion and your hearing ſuch things at Coffee-houſes, may be your own *Sprightly Invention*;which is as remarkable as your Learning exhibited in your niceSpelling;tho' had you luckily hit on *Anſer* inſtead of *Anſur*, it had been more Genuine to the Matter, ſince the whole comes within the Verge of that Animal's Capacity. As for giving our Character, the Comfort is, you cannot give ſo bad an one of us, as your Letter does of your ſelf. However,we own our Obligatious to your Promiſe of declining the troubling of us with more of your Nonſenſe, and for your ridiculing us ; for ſhou'd you commend us, the World might ſuſpect we were underſtood by you, which wou'd be little advantage to our Character, from ſuch a Brutiſh Genius as your well-bred Concluſion evinces.

N. B. We never expoſe the Faults in *Orthography*, of any, but of ſuch who abuſe us, and ſet up for Criticks, when they can't Spell.

POEMS.

BIBLIOTHECA PUBLICA

Q. SHE *which wou'd not, I wou'd Chuſe,*
She which wou'd, I wou'd Refuſe ;
Favors offered I deſpiſe,
And denied, I ſlightly prize. *I would*

I would neither glut my Mind,
Nor yet too much Torment find.
Chaſt Diana *doth not take me.*
Nor Venus *naked Joyful make me,*
The firſt no Pleaſure hath to Joy me,
And the laſt enough to Cloy me.
But a crafty Wench I'd have,
That can ſell the Act I crave,
And Joyn at once in me theſe two,
I will and yet I will not do.

A. If Beauty's Pow'r, or Chaſt Delight,
Can neither raiſe an Appetite,
But one's too Cold, and one too Warm,
So neither This nor That can Charm,
We wonder how a Crafty Wench,
Can pleaſe your Reaſon, or your Senſe.
For they who ſell the Charms they have,
Will ſell them to a Groom or Slave.
Can you be pleas'd with ſuch Repaſt,
Where thoſe Joyn in the Common Taſte?
Can you (for they might firſt partake)
A Banquet on their Leavings make?
If ſo debauch'd your Pallat is,
'Tis fit a Cleanl'er Diſh you Miſs.
Perhaps cheap purchaſe makes it ſweeter;
But then conſider, e'er you meet her,
What is for Two and Six Pence found,
In Cures may coſt you Twenty Pound.

Q. Damon *the Gay, the Kind, engaging Swain,*
Belov'd by all the Nymphs upon the Plain,
Rich in his num'rous Flocks and Blooming Youth,
Complete in Honor, Bravery and Truth,
Of late, 'tis ſaid, has felt a ſtrong Conteſt,
Maintain'd 'twixt Love and Honor in his Breaſt.
His Honor bid him make a Tour to Flanders,
To gain a Laurel 'mongſt the Brave Commanders,
But Love controul'd that Thought and bid him ſtay,
As a Liege Subject to his Sov'raign Sway.
Say, if you know the Youth, which of the Gods,
Or Mars *or* Cupid *gain'd at laſt the Odds?*

A. We know the Youth, and know the grand De-
(bate,
And which 'twas of the Gods, that rul'd his Fate.
Thus they Contended with unequal Might,
'Till *Cupid* put the *God of War* to Flight.

Mars. *Avoid fond* Cupid, *thou, who fight'ſt with words,*
Phantaſtick Darts muſt yield to real Swords.

Cup. My Darts the force of your weak Sword
(controuls,
You Conquer Bodies, but I Conquer Souls.

Mars. *Vain Pow'r! don't Empires Homage pay to me,*
Am I, who rule the Globe, deſpis'd by Thee!

Cup. You Trophies for *My* Glory but purſue,
Whilſt You *Rule* That, I'll *Triumph* over You.

Q. *As when the Devil dwelt at* Delphos,
Each prying Wight, who full of Pelf was,
With crouded Fob to Temple *hy'd, where*
For ready Rino none deny'd were:
But quick Solution Doubts did follow,
As A. *does* Q. *in your* Apollo.
Or as of Old, to Shrine of Saint,
In Order's Dignity to maint———
Ain, Men brought Beakers, Women Bodkins,
Rings, Thimbles, Tea-Spoons, and ſuch odd things;
None empty-handed durſt preſume to
Of mould'ring Saint approach the Tomb to.
Yet (not to mention any more Folks)
If People chanc'd to come, call'd Poor Folks,
After the Men of Wealth had quitted,
The place, ev'n thoſe too were admitted.
So, having waited with Submiſſion,
Till Dons of Wit of high Condition
With ſundry Proverbs quaint addreſs'd you,
I'm now the Croud of Queriſts preſs'd thro';
And hope you will my Queſtion foiſt in,
Since ſome as bad you ſometimes hoiſt in.
Say then (for out I find it muſt come)
From whence at firſt deriv'd the Cuſtom
Once much in uſe, now not ſo common
At Door of Man, and eke of Woman,
On Threſhold Shoe of Horſe to nail on,
At ev'ry Houſe there ſcarce did fail one.

A. Such haſty Queriſts we diſcard not
(For ev'ry Line comes on a hard Trot)
With Queſtions too, wrought with ſuch Labor,
As Swains take, when they dance to Tabor;
Which in Conception, ſtick ſo faſt to
Their Brains, 'tis ſtrange they ever paſs thro'.
Shall we deny thoſe who apply to
Our Shrine, ſo lovingly!——O fye, no,
That wou'd diſcourage the Induſt——
Rious, and not be Fair and Juſt.
Know then, it is th' old Wives Opinion,
Who give to *Witches* vaſt Dominion,
That they by *Pip* ſtop Chicken's Breath,
And make Pigs pipe themſelves to Death;
Make Cows——Hey Day! To Dance and Puff it,
Until they've danc'd into a Surfeit;
Stop Butter's Coming, tho' with th' Clutter,
The Dairy-Maid is all o'er Butter;
With other Pranks, which if you look back,
You'll find whether you're Streight or Crook-back:
If Streight or Crook-back, Troth that's fine!
Why, that's to Rhime to t'other Line;
And ſo, as I before was ſaying
(For haſty Folks ne'er love delaying)
If thoſe Hags, who had made Indenture
With th' Devil, were about to enter,
A *Horſe-ſhoe* nail'd wou'd fright thoſe Witches,
As if the Dev'l were at their Br——s.

But

But if the *Reaſon* you inſiſt on,
That you muſt know's another Queſtion,
And none muſt ever think to task us,
To anſwer further than they ask us.

In laſt Paper, Col. 4. L. 64. for, *Therefore* London *muſt be the Place*, r. *Therefore* London *muſt not be the Place.*

Any may have the Quarterly Books *with the Muſick in them, or moſt of the other Single Papers to make up Sets, or* Indexes *to the Firſt Volume, to find what Queſtions have been anſwer'd (by directing to the Printers) brought home to their Houſes.*

SIR,

WE are inform'd by Letters from Berlin, that they had receiv'd advice from Marienwarder, that the Czar and King of Pruſſia had an Interview in that place on the 26th paſt, which held two hours, and after they went to Dinner, that they deſign to continue there eight days, and that they expreſs'd a great Reſpect to each other. From Rome, Octob. 19. Our Advices are, that the Pope held a Conſiſtory there on Monday laſt, aſſiſted by 18 Cardinals, and accepted the Nomination of the Biſhop of Solſona in Catalonia, and declared that he did the ſame upon the Preſentation made by Charles the Catholick King of Spain; but to decline any Prejudice to Philip, likewiſe King of Spain, he order'd a Bull of Clement V. to be read by the Secretary, wherein Alexander VI. and other Popes, had at the ſame time acknowledg'd two different Kings of the ſame Monarchy. On this the Conſtable Colonna and other Princes Faceditories to the Kingdom of Naples, ſet up over their Palaces the Arms of the Emperor and King Charles, to the great Mortification of thoſe in the Faction of the Houſe of Bourbon. Our Letters from the Hague November 8. adviſe, that on Sunday laſt the Duke of Marlborough arriv'd in the Forenoon, and in the Evening went to the great Penſionary, with whom he had a long Conference, that laſt night Prince Eugene arriv'd here, and this Morning that Prince, the Duke of Marlborough, my Lord Townſhend and Count Zinzendorf had a Conference with the Penſionary and ſome Deputies of the State, and are to have another to morrow: That my Lord Duke intends to embark on Sunday or Monday, and Prince Eugene two days after ſets out for Vienna, but that thoſe Princes will ſoon return hither. The States have publiſh'd a new Placaert, forbidding their Subjects to ſupply the Enemy with Corn on Pain of Death. Which is all from Yours, *&c.*

All are deſired to direct their Letters (Superſcrib'd for the *Britiſh Apollo*) to be left at Mr. *Carters*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, at Mr. *Bickerton's*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in *Little Britain*, or at the Printers hereof; either with Queſtions, Subſcriptions, or for Indexes to our firſt Volume, which contains between 2 and 3000 Anſwers to Queſtions, for we ſhall not take notice of ſuch Queſtions again as have been anſwer'd therein. Our Rates are, 2 *s.* *per* Quarter for the Weekly. 2 *s.* 6 *d*, with the Monthly, and the Quarterly Books 6 *d.* apiece. Thoſe who come in within the Quarter, to pay at Quarter-day 1 *d.* apiece for each they have had. No Queſtions out of the Country will be anſwer'd but where the Poſtage is paid.

Books of Guards for keeping the Papers in at 2 *s.* each, and Single Sheets to make up Sets, may be had on directing as above.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THESE are to Certify, that I *Charles Williams*, of *Peter ſtreet* in *Old Soho*, Gent. having for ſeveral Years been troubled with a Diſtemper in my Eyes, by which I ſo much loſt my Sight that I could not read a *Gazette*. I apply'd my ſelf to a great Pretender, whoſe Patient I was for a long Time without Succeſs; but hearing of the many Cures performed by Mr. *Grant*, OCULIST, I made my Application to him, who, thro' the Bleſſing of God removed the Cauſe, and reſtored me to ſuch a competent Degree of Sight, that I can read the ſmalleſt of Prints, to the Truth of which I am ready to make Oath. Witneſs my Hand, *Charles Williams*. *John Stocker*, *John Thurſton*, Witneſſes.

A Well-look'd Lad, of between 14 and 17 Years of Age, may have a good Place and handſome Livery, but he muſt be one that never was in Service before, and who can give ſecurity, for his Honeſty. Enquire at the Whitehall Coffee-Houſe againſt Scotland-Yard.

A Peculiar and very Extraordinary Remedy for Vapors and Melancholy, being a Pleaſant Elixir, to be taken in Drops, 2 or 3 Doſes of which momentarily appeaſe the moſt direful and worſt of Symptoms poſſible, even when advanced to that degree as to render the Patients Craz'd, and a moſt out of their Senſes, and if continued, never fails eradicating the cauſe of thoſe Diſeases, tho' of never ſo many Years ſtanding; let none therefore deſpiſe this Medicine, nor deſpair of Cure, till they have tryed it; it is ſafe and innocent, has given ſuch Relief as is ſcarcely to be imagined, and cured many when given over by ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians. To be had at Mr. Spooner's, now living at the Golden Half Moon in Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, near White Chappel, Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

THE moſt confirm'd and Inveterate Pox, with all its Numerous Train of Symptoms, abſolutely Cured, with all the Eaſe and Safety Imaginable, without Confinement, even when repeated Salivations, &c. have been unſucceſsfully attempted, by an Approved Specifick Diet-Drink and Pill. Prepared by a Perſon, who is to be heard of at Mrs. Gibbons's over againſt the Pump in Chancery-Lane.

IF any Perſon has an Eſtate Freehold, of about 250 Pounds per Annum, near Biſhopſtafford in Eſſex, they are deſired to publiſh in ſome News Paper, where they will be treated with about it.

LEFT in a Hackney-Coach, which took a Gentleman up at Soho and ſet him down at the Temple, a Bundle of Writings, containing Leaſes of ſeveral Farms, of no uſe to any but the Owner, if the Coachman or any other Perſon will bring them to Mr. Jackſon in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, he ſhall have a Guinea Reward.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of Mr *William Croſſe*, Profeſſor of Phyſick and OCULIST, at his Houſe againſt *Cecil-ſtreet* in the *Strand*, in Curing Diſtempers incident to the Eyes, is Evident by Teſtimonials frequently inſerted in the Publick Prints, under the Hands of ſuch Perſons as have happily experienc'd the ſame, who were by his Preſcriptions perfectly recover'd, after they had ineffectually apply'd themſelves to others.

Licentia Poetica diſcuſs'd: Or, the True Teſt of Poetry. Without which it is Impoſſible to *Judge of*, or *Compoſe*, A Correct Engliſh Poem: To which are added, *Critical Obſervations* on the Principal, Ancient and Modern Poets, viz. *Homer*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, *Waller*, *Cowley*, *Dryden*, &c. as frequently liable to Juſt Cenſure. With ſome Remarks alſo on my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*'s and Maj. Gen. *Stanhope*'s Letters Commendatory of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Valor and Conduct in *Spain*, as the occaſional Ground for an Excellent Epic. Poem. *London*; Printed for *William Carter*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Churchyard*, 1709.

A Brief Treatiſe of the Eyes in which not only the Structure of the ſame is Anatomically demonſtrated, but the Diſtempers which for the moſt part are Incident thereto, are likewiſe diſtinctly Deſcrib'd. To which is added ſome particular directions for preſerving the Sight, together with a Table Explaining the Terms of Art mention'd in the Treatiſe, thereby rendring the ſame Intelligible and Uſeful to all Perſons, by *William Croſſe* Profeſſor of Phyſick and Oculiſt. Sold by *J. Morphew* near *Stationer's-Hall*.

Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs*, againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.